

THE NORTH YORK SENTINEL.

"NO PLACE SHOULD BE DEARER TO US THAN OUR OWN COUNTRY."

VOLUME 1--NO. 18.

NEWMARKET, NORTH YORK, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1856.

PRICE--\$1 1-2 PER ANNUM.

DIRECTORY.

RAILROAD TIME, NEWMARKET

For the information of our Subscribers we publish the Time Table of the Northern Railroad Passenger Trains leaving NEWMARKET, going both North and South:

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:	
Going North.....	5.42 P. M.
Going South.....	8.23 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN:	
Going North.....	5.15 P. M.
Going South.....	9.42 A. M.

A. Boutbee,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery,
No. 1, Newmarket.

The "Merchants" Cheap Press,
CORNER KING AND YONGE-STREETS,
TORONTO.

IS the Establishment where parties can obtain any quantity of Printing done on the shortest notice and the cheapest rates.

FARRELL & JACQUES,
Printers, Designers, &c.,
Dec. 19, 1855.

Dr. Hackett,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., Acoucheur, &c.,
Newmarket.

Misses McKinley,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS, Sharon,
one door North of the Post Office.

MOORE'S HOTEL,
North Gwillimbury,
Half-way between the village of Holland
Landing and Sutton. 3-4.

F. W. Buttrick,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Teacher of the Piano
Forte and Melodion, Newmarket, C. W. 1-1.

Millinery and Dress Making
ESTABLISHMENT,
Main-Street, Newmarket.

MIS MAJURE
DEES very respectfully to thank the Inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, for the liberal patronage bestowed on her during the past year, whereby she is now enabled to purchase a stock of Goods of the best quality and

TO ARCHITECTS.
PLANS are required for a Jail, proposed to be erected outside the Walls of the City of Quebec, upon a suitable site.

The Plans are to comprise a general plan showing the insulating walls, position and extent of the Prison Building, with all the indispensable day-rooms, work-shops, and other outbuildings, hospital and infirmary, and all the necessary details of the Prison, including the principle of Heating and Ventilating, and a Plan of each of the Floors; likewise such sections as may be necessary to carry fully the intention of the Architect. Such plans are to be accompanied by a detailed Specification, Measurement and Estimate of the works of the several classes required for the full completion of the building, and also of the balance of Rates, by which any extra work will be governed.

For the set of Plans, &c., which may be deemed by the Commissioners of Public Works most desirable and applicable, as far as possible, to the design of which due consideration will appear to have been given, so that they shall combine all the requirements which such an institution should afford, as to the safe keeping of the Prisoners, their classification, employment, and reclamation, &c., &c., the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds will be paid; these Plans becoming thereby the property of the Commissioners of Public Works, and such arrangement for the Superintendence of the Execution of the Building as they think fit.

A Premium of £100 will be awarded to the design considered most judicious in every respect, and which will be returned, but those connected with the design adopted.

The Estimates are to show, separately, the cost of supplying the premises with water and fuel.

For information as to the number of Prisoners for which the building should be suited, taking into consideration the rapidly increasing population of the country, reference is to be made to W. S. BEWELL, Esq., Sheriff, Quebec.

In coming to a decision on the designs, that one will be selected in which economy will appear to have been considered in every respect, and which will be returned, but those connected with the design adopted.

The Plans, &c., are to be sealed, and addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Toronto, Canada; and are to be delivered in, on, or before the 15th day of May next.

By order,
THOMAS A. BEWELL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Toronto, 3rd January, 1856.

POSTPONEMENT.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the period for receiving designs for the Jail, proposed to be erected outside the Walls of the City of Quebec, as advertised is POSTPONED until the first day of May next.

By order,
THOMAS BEWELL,
Secretary.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS,
Weekly Review & Family Newspaper.

THE Witness is divided into the following departments: viz.—First page, News, second and third pages, Articles selected from a great variety of the best English, American and Canadian papers—fourth and fifth pages, Editorial and communicated articles and paragraphs—sixth page, Mother's department, Young Men's department, and Agricultural department—seventh page, Miscellaneous, consisting of poetry, religious and useful articles and extracts—eighth page, Commercial article, prices current and advertisements.

The Canadian Review, a monthly paper, issued with reviews of and extracts from New Books, the Canadian Messenger and Journal of Missions, also a monthly paper, will both be sent without charge to subscribers for the Montreal Witness.

The Witness is published on Wednesday morning in time for the early mails, and the price per annum is \$2.50; if sent to the office direct in advance, 10s. Five copies will be sent to any address for 8s. All communications to be sent to and addressed to,
JOHN DUGALD,
Witness Office, Montreal.

2, Jan. 1856.

POETRY.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood—
How fond recollection presents them to view!

When fond recollection presents them to view!
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild-wood,

And every loved spot which my infancy knew—
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill which stood by it;

The bridge and the reek where the catamar fell;
The cot of my father; the dairy-house high it;

And on the rude bucket which hung in the well!
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,

The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well!
That moss-covered vessel I hail as a treasure;

For often at noon when returned from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,

The purest and sweetest that nature could yield.
How ardent I seized it, with hands that were glowing!

And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell;
Then soon with the emblem of truth overflowing,

And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well.
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,

The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well!
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,

The moss-covered bucket, which hangs in the well.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Repenting Too Late."

The driving snow and hail beat mercilessly against the windows; the piercing north wind seemed to search the very bones.

Shivering pedestrians were seen hurrying through the streets tightly grasping their umbrellas, rendered almost useless by the fury of the storm.

Robust men turned their collars about their ears, and snapped their frost-bitten fingers, and stamped their feet to promote circulation; dainty dames, mulled to the chin in costly furs, were to be seen through the closed windows of carriages.

It was a day to bless God for warmth and food, and think shudderingly of the homeless poor. It was New Year's Day, a day of unlimited feasting and rejoicing, warm heart greeting, and glad memories.

At the windows of elegant mansions, where rarest flowers blossomed, and birds warbled as in midsummer, where heavy silken curtains and warm fires bade defiance to the chill blast, were seen happy faces and graceful forms, clad in tints rivaling autumn's gayest liveliness.

In such a mansion as this, around a daintily-spread table, were seated Mr. Glen's wife and family, children and children's children. The little high chair, in which regularly sat a new baby every year, had been duly placed at the table; and its little curly-headed occupant, in scarlet dress and white apron, looked the picture of childish happiness. Sons and daughters, in mainly beauty and womanly grace made the scene fair to look upon.

A servant entered with a note for Mr. Glen. As he read the colour mounted to his temples; but shaking his hands angrily, and saying, "There is no answer," addressed himself again to the pleasures of the table.

It was from his youngest daughter Ellen, who years before, had clandestinely given heart and to a youthful lover. Mr. Glen had said he would never see her more. All his household were forbidden to see or speak to her. "Think of her as one dead," said he; "and never let her name be mentioned in my presence."

Everything that could remind Mr. Glen of his daughter he caused to be removed from his sight. The key was turned upon the room she occupied; there lay her guitar with the blue ribbon that had so often rested on her fair brow, dainty little slippers, fairy robes and the mirror which had so often reflected back the form that had lent such a grace to them all.

Her father had said she was dead to him and he tried to think so; and yet he would start nervously at a household tone, or remembered strain of music, or a soft foot-fall; and ever in his dreams a sweet pale face looked fearfully out from amid its golden tresses and a soft musical voice pleaded earnestly for pardon; but the morrow's sun found him colder, sterner, more unyielding than ever.

In vain the faithful wife of his youth around whose brow silver threads were twining, pleaded with a mother's love for her child. In vain did the moist-lens eyes of brother and sister add their silent eloquence.

And there he sat at his festive board; he had just refused her last request. For him the viands had now lost their flavor. He could only see before him shivering forms and haggard faces.

In an upper chamber, in a shattered rickety building, lay a man in the last stage of consumption. At his bedside sat a sweet pale creature, upon whose face sorrow more than time had left its traces. At her knee stood a noble boy of six years, striving with his hand to wipe away the tears that were falling thick and fast among his clustering locks. Through the broken panes of glass the snow was forcing its way; the little handful of fire on the hearth was fast dying out and the sick man's hollow cough echoed fearfully through the desolate chamber, as he shivering drew around his emaciated limbs the scanty bed clothing.

"Don't cry, Ellen," when I am gone your father will relent."

"No, no," sobbed his wife, as she laid her pale cheek to his; "no, no, it is but that he will pity us now." As she spoke her father's refusal was bandied to her.

"I told you so," said the sick man, groaning as he turned his face to the wall.

Ellen stood still a moment; then calling

her boy to her side while her face grew ashy pale, she parted the rich curls from his forehead, and wraped about him her own tattered mantle, she sent him forth in the storm, like Noah's dove from the ark.

Mr. Glen sat at his table, nervously twisting his napkin between his fingers absorbing in thought. The storm that raged so fearfully without was emblematic of the conflicting feelings in his breast. He turned his head towards the door, and before him stood a little creature, in whose curly locks the drifting snow still lingered, his cheeks reddened with intense cold, and his little toes and fingers peeping out, blue and benumbed, from their scanty covering.

"Where's my Grandfather Glen?" said the child, as he looked innocently round upon the group.

Mr. Glen gazed at him, as if spell bound. There were Ellen's ringlet; those clear blue eyes and silver tones were here.

The child advanced and laid his little benumbed hand upon his grandfather's knee. Nature could no longer dissemble. The old man pressed him to his breast, laid his silver locks upon his sunny head, chafed his shivering limbs, and offered him food.

"No, said the child, refusing to eat; I want some for mamma; she's so hungry, and papa is dying!"

The little creature, overcome with excitement, sobbed as if his heart were breaking.

A few moments found Mr. Glen and his wife with Charley for their guide, on the way to their suffering children. A servant accompanied them, carrying wines and refreshments. They threaded the dark alley, climbed the rickety stairway, preceded by Charley, whose eyes sparkled with delight. Throwing wide open the door of the miserable room, he said, "Wake up, mamma; wake up, dear papa! here's something to make you well."

"Merciful Heaven!" said Mr. Glen, as his eye rested on the lifeless forms of his daughter and her husband; "we are too late!"

In vain the now contrite father listened to hear a breath; trouble, sorrow, cold and famine, had too surely done their work.

With bitter tears they laid together in the tomb those who even in death could not be divided.

The April tears of childhood are soon dried and little Charley is now the sunbeam in the house of "Grandfather Glen."

Loss of "Thirldy."

A Scotch clergyman had a custom of writing the heads of his discourse on small slips of paper, which he placed on the Bible before him, to be used in succession.

One day, when he was explaining the second head, he got a little warm in the harness, and came down with such a thump upon the Bible with his hand, that the ensuing slip fell over the edge of the pulpit, though unperceived by himself.

On reaching the end of the second head he looked down for the third slip, but alas! it was not to be found.

"Thirldy," he cried, looking around him with great anxiety. After a little pause, "Thirldy," again he exclaimed, but still no "Thirldy" appeared. "Thirldy, I say, my brethren," pursued the bewildered clergyman; but not another word could he utter.

At this point while the congregation were partly sympathizing in his distress, and partly rejoicing in such a decisive instance of the impropriety of using notes in preaching, which has always been an unpopular thing in the Scotch Church, an old woman rose up, and thus addressed the preacher—"I'm no mistake, sir, I saw 'Thirldy' lie out at the east window a quarter of an hour syne."

It is impossible for any but a Scotchman to conceive how much this account of the loss of "Thirldy" was relished by those opposed to the use of notes.

What Men and Women Are.

A London Review, in answer to the question, "What is a man?" says "Chemically speaking, a man is forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen diffused through live and a half pailfuls of water."

In answer to the question, "What is a woman?" a bachelor says: Mechanically speaking, a woman is one hundred pounds of flesh and blood, two pounds of silk, ten pounds of cotton, and one pound of whalebone, with an indefinite amount of fuss and feather."

Theodore Parker, the somewhat unbelieving divine—taking a vegetable view of man maintains that his "cultivation is as noble praiseworthy a science as the cultivation of a cabbage!"

And, taking an animal view of the matter we may add that man is undoubtedly "the paragon of animals," for he can do what no other animal can—that is, snuff tobacco, smoke tobacco, chew tobacco, and after sufficient practice, swallow tobacco juice!

We do not believe that even a polecat, by any amount of practice, could overcome its natural disgust for tobacco in any shape.

Artisocracy.

A Detroit paper says—one of the parent ladies of our city, but would-be wonderful aristocrat in all her domestic concerns, was visiting a few days since at Mr. G's (all know the old Major), when after tea the following conversation occurred between the major's old fashioned lady and the "topical," in consequence of the hired girl accosting a seat at the table.

"Why, Mrs. G., you do not allow your hired girl to eat with you at the table! It's horrible!"

"Most certainly, I do. You know this has never been my custom. It was so when you worked for me—don't you recollect?"

"This was a 'colder' to silk and satin greatness; or as the boys call it 'codfish aristocracy.' After doling and darning, she answered in a very low voice, 'Yes, I recollect—so it was' and she slept."

What a withering rebuke! And how admirably it applies to very much of our strutting artisocracy.

When will the world learn that poverty is not the evidence of meanness and degradation; nor silks and satins any sure evidence

of a true and noble woman. But hypocrisy, self-conceit, a disposition to oppress and degrade those under us, are unquestionable indexes to low, uneducated and uncultivated minds. Misfortunes and poverty may overtaken us all. It may be our present companion. The mind, however educated, refined and ennobled by reading, and reflection, is the sure and only foundation for respect and true greatness; and if it is attempted otherwise, the "ears" will unavoidably protrude in spite of the "lion's skin."

The Drunkard.

A gentleman stepped into a tavern and saw a filthy drunkard, once a respectable man, waiting for his liquor. He thus accosted him:

"G—, why do you make yourself the vilest of men?"

"I ain't the vilest," said the drunkard.

"You are," said the gentleman; "see how you look—drink that glass, and you will be in the gutter."

"I deny your position," said the other.

"Who—who is the vilest, the tempted or the tempter? Wh—who was the worst, Sa—Satan, or (hie) Eve?"

"No, Satan," said the gentleman.

"Well, (hie) well, behold the tempter!" pointing to the bar.

The argument was irresistible. The bar-keeper flew into a passion, and turned the man out of the house without his drink.

A Word to Wives.

A wife can persuade her husband—hence she should never command him. The first duty of a wife is to be good to herself. To avoid all thoughts of managing a husband, to never try to deceive or impose on his understanding. Wives should remember that husbands at best are only men, subject, like themselves, to error. They should, therefore, not be too sanguine either before or after marriage, for there is no happiness without alloy. Should you discover anything in his humor or behaviour not altogether what you expected or wish, pass it over. Smooth your own temper, and try to meet him by attention, cheerfulness, and good nature. Resolve every morning to be cheerful all day; and should anything occur to break your resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with your husband. A woman's power, as well as her happiness, has no other foundation than in her husband's esteem, which it is her interest by all possible means to preserve and increase. Study, therefore, his temper, and command your own. God bless the ladies—with all their faults we love them all.

Liebig on Beet.

Liebig, says the *Scientific American*, recently delivered a lecture at Munich, Bavaria, on the nature and uses of beet—a beverage for which Bavaria has long been pre-eminently distinguished. He stated that it did not contain matter for supplying the waste of muscle, it only was a supporter of combustion to supply warmth. The nitrogenous portion of the barley—the muscle constituent—is separated by boiling and fermentation.

A chemist of Munich, eleven years ago, asserted that the brown beer contained gun, two grains to the quart. Estimating only that which it presents as gun, a man who drinks eleven of beer per day would get no more gun in a whole year than a five pound ball of lead furnishes. Beerserves to make people fat who are thin in flesh, it has the same effect as starch in bread. It has its value in supplying warmth, but not in the formation of blood. It has its use as a stimulant to the nerves, but that does not come into the account of chemistry. Liebig informed, in conclusion, that the best proportions of food for use were one of nitrogen to three of carbon.

Sad Freak of Insanity.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Zeit*, of Berlin, contains the following:—An event has just taken place here which has been much talked of. A clerk in a mercantile office, whilst working at his desk, felt a presentiment of coming danger, which led him suddenly to return home. He there found his wife in bed, as she had been confined of a son only three days before. She was dressed. Her eyes were haggard, and her looks animated by fever. She said to him, "It is well that you came, for I will now roast the goose, which will be ready at once."

At the same moment the clerk heard the cry of a child in the kitchen. He rushed to the spot, and found the new-born child tied up, and lying on the floor. The mother, taken suddenly with milk fever, had mistaken her child for a goose, and was about to put it to death. The father happily arrived in time to prevent such a shocking catastrophe.

A Hero of the Rail.

Engineer John F. Haskins, in charge of a passenger locomotive upon the Rochester and Niagara Falls Road, saved a train of cars containing one hundred and fifty travellers thus successfully and bravely. He was running rapidly upon an embankment. A large fire of one of his forward truck wheels.

The divergence of the head of the machine from the line of the track caught the engine's eye, and told him that the engine must go down the bank. At the same instant he felt the train press upon the tender and engine, and knew the couplings were slack. This sensation suggested to his experienced mind as quick as lightning, the salvation of the passenger cars, by the breaking of the first coupling next the tender by a sudden and powerful jerk.

He twisted open the valve to its full width, and gave the pistons suddenly a full head of steam. The engine leaped and snatched the coupling of the first car, plunged down the bank and overturned—the whole train passed in safety over the rails, and were stopped by the break; its seven or eight wounded and not killed, by the falling bank. Dignified as heroic, the faithful engineer risked a large present of money from the passengers whom his device had saved.

A Subject for Scientific Men.

The *Normandi* of Rouen has the following curious statement:

"Some years ago a female was attacked with epilepsy in one of the streets of Oporto, and several persons gathered round her. A bystander suddenly cried out, 'Cover her face with a black silk handkerchief!'

A man took off his cravat and threw it over her face. Strange to say her convulsions instantly ceased, and, rising to her feet, she thanked the persons around and walked away without assistance. One of the spectators of this strange scene was a gentleman who afterwards became director of the Institute of Manufactures at Oporto; and when a year ago one of the pupils named Vidal, was attacked with epilepsy, he recollected what he had seen. He proposed to the physician of the establishment to try the effect of a black silk handkerchief thrown over the face, not, he said, that he really believed the remedy to be worth much, but that it might be well to try it, as it could do no harm. A black cravat was accordingly thrown on the face of Vidal—and the spasms ceased as if by enchantment, and he soon after recovered. Twenty times after Vidal had other attacks, but he always recovered by means of the same remedy."

A Visit to the Slave Mother who Killed her Child.

Last Sabbath, after preaching in the city prison, Cincinnati, through the kindness of the deputy sheriff, I was permitted to visit the apartment of that unfortunate woman, concerning whom there has been so much excitement during the last two weeks.

I found her, with an infant in her arms only a few months old, and observed that it had a large bunch on its forehead. I enquired the cause of the injury. She then proceeded to give a detailed account of her attempt to kill her children.

She said that when the officers and slave hunters came to the house in which they were concealed, she caught a shovel and struck two of her children on the head, and then took a knife and cut the throat of the third, and tried to kill the other—that if they had given her time she would have killed them all—that with regard to herself she cared but little; but she was unwilling to have her children suffer as she had done.

I enquired if she were not excited almost to madness when she committed the act!—No, she replied, I was as cool as I now am, and would much rather have killed them at once, and thus ended their sufferings, than to have them taken back to slavery and to be murdered by piecemeal. She then told the story of her wrongs. She spoke of her days, of suffering, of her nights of unmitigated toil, while the bitter tears coursed their way down her cheeks, and fell on the face of her innocent child as it looked smiling up little conscious of the danger and suffering that awaited it.

As I listened to the facts, and witnessed the agony depicted in her countenance I could not but exclaim, Oh how terrible is responsible power, when exercised over intelligent beings! She alludes to the child that she killed as being free from all trouble and sorrow, with a degree of satisfaction that almost chills the blood in one's veins. Yet she evidently possesses all the passions and tenderness of a mother's love. She is about twenty-five years of age and apparently possesses an average amount of kindness, with a vigorous intellect and much energy of character.

The two men and the two oldest children were in another apartment, but her mother-in-law was in the same room. She says she is the mother of eight children, most of whom have been separated from her; that her husband was separated from her 25 years, during which time she did not see him; that she had been prevented if she would not wish him to witness her sufferings, or be exposed to the brutal treatment that he would receive.

She states that she has been a faithful servant, and in her old age she would not have attempted to obtain her liberty; but as she became feeble, and less capable of performing labour, her master became more and more exacting and cruel in his treatment until she could stand it no longer; that the effort could result only in death at most,—she therefore made the attempt.

She witnessed the killing of the child, but said she neither encouraged nor discouraged her daughter-in-law,—for under similar circumstances she should probably have done the same. The old woman is from 60 to 70 years of age; has been a professor of religion about 20 years, and speaks with much feeling of the time when she shall be delivered from the power of the oppressor and dwell with the Saviour, "where the wicked shall cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

These slaves have resided all their lives within 16 miles of Cincinnati. We are frequently told that Kentucky slavery is very innocent. If these are its fruits, where it exists in a mild form, will some one tell us what we may expect from its more objectionable features? But comments are unnecessary.

P. C. BASSETT,
Fairmount Theological Seminary,
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 12, 1856.

The New and Old World Connected.

"The failure which attended the laying of the submarine cable last year across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Newfoundland to Cape Breton, has not, we are glad to learn, deterred the company from the prosecution of their enterprise, and arrangements have already been made to secure its successful accomplishment during the summer. That failure, it may be remembered, was caused by the elements, the steamer employed in laying the cable having been overtaken by a storm when about 18 miles distant from the island of St. Paul, near Cape Breton. Over 40 miles of it had been paid out, when the captain of the bark 'Sarak' L. Bryant ordered it to be cut as the only means of saving the vessel, which was in imminent danger of being wrecked. In the cable formerly used, there were three connecting wires, each about as thick as a knitting needle, and a flaw in any of these was sufficient to stop the electric current from one end to the other. In view of this it was determined to manufacture a cable with only one conductor, which should consist of some of the small sized copper wires twisted together, and a flaw or break in any one of which would not interfere with the electric current. This cable is less than half the thickness of the three wire cable, and weighs only two tons to the mile, while the weight of that lost was five tons. It has also the additional and important advantage of being more pliable, and can therefore be laid with less difficulty. The New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company have entered into a contract with the English manufacturers, Messrs. W. Kuper & Co., London, according to which the cable is to be laid by the manufacturer themselves, under the direction of their engineer Mr. Canning, and given into the possession of the company in perfect working order some time next June.

In the meantime, extensive preparations are being made for the laying of the transatlantic cable which is to be completed and in operation in the year 1858. This is also to have one conductor, made in the way we

have described, and will weigh about three-quarters of a ton to the mile. In the process of laying it across the ocean from St. Johns Newfoundland, to the nearest point on the southern coast of Ireland—a distance of sixteen hundred and forty seven miles—two steamers will be employed. The cable itself will be two thousand four hundred miles long, the surplus being reserved to make up for the inequalities in the bed of the ocean, and the drifting caused by the currents and winds, though it is hardly probable that one half of this surplus will be needed. Each steamer will have 1,200 miles of this cable on board, weighing 900 tons, and after joining the ends of the coils and dropping them in the ocean midway between the two points which it is intended to connect, will start for their separate places of destination. While this operation is going on a constant communication can be kept on between the two vessels through the cables while it is landed on the opposite shores of Europe and America. Thus the whole work can be accomplished in one half the time that would be required for one steamer to lay it from coast to coast, and starting either from St. Johns or Ireland. Allowing for interruptions by the weather or in repairing any damage that might happen to the cable during the process of laying it out, it is estimated that not more than ten days at the utmost will be required for the whole work. We also learn that by recent improvements in the telegraph instruments, it has been conclusively demonstrated that an electric current can be transmitted through a cable extending from Ireland to Newfoundland. These are certainly wonderful improvements on the former plan, and would seem to guarantee its success beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Religious Contributions.

The amount contributed for religious and Christian purposes, in the course of the year 1855, appears to be as follows. It embraces mainly but four objects, to wit: The circulation of the Holy Scriptures—Christian Missions—Religious Tracts and Christian Education.

The British have contributed, including \$327,520 from Scotland, the sum of..... \$5,255,820

The United States..... 2,079,290

Continental Europe..... 179,365

Total..... \$7,514,575

All this amount is for purposes purely unselfish that is, for such as have no immediate connection with the donors.

It will be seen that the U. States and Britain are the principal contributors, and that Protestantism on the continent of Europe makes a sorry figure in the comparison.

In 1854 the amount reported was as follows:—

In England..... \$6,034,730

United States..... 1,930,000

Scotland..... 218,445

Continental Europe..... 185,750

Total..... \$8,368,925

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 2, 1856.
Mr. Fessenden's speech in the Senate to-day, upon the Central American Question, was concise, logical, and to the point. He is in favour of the policy of "masterly inactivity," neither enforcing the American prohibition of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, nor yet abrogating that instrument. He would have the United States contented to protest against Great Britain's present violation of it, and then let the matter rest until it should be found that we are actually suffering some practical injury in consequence of such violation. During this period of inactivity, we shall be continually growing stronger as a nation, and more able to cope successfully with the powers of Europe, should the necessity for an armed contest arise. Meantime, the Anglo-American element, already so largely infused into Central America, will grow and spread, and become, at no distant period, strong enough to afford us a natural ally for the maintenance of the "Munroe Doctrine," of more advantage than a thousand treaties.

IRON.—Vast stores of the purest iron ore in the world are found in the Lake Superior regions. During the past year 1400 tons were shipped by the Cleveland Co., and more than 50,000 tons would have been sold. Great preparations have been made for shipping vast quantities of it next season, and it is calculated that in three years from the present date, no less than 200,000 tons will be mined and shipped in one season! It makes beautiful iron of the best quality.

CHICKEN FOR HOGS.—The New York Inventor states that it is not perhaps generally known that one of the best articles that can be given hogs while in preparation for the tub, is common charcoal. The nutritive properties are so great that they have subsisted on it without other food for weeks together. Geese confined so as to deprive them of motion, and fed on three grains of corn per day, and as much charcoal as they can devour, have become fattened in eight days. The hog eats voraciously, after a little time, and is never sick while he has a good supply. It should always be kept in the sty, and be fed to the inmates regularly like all other food.

MARKETS.

NEW MARKET, April 16, 1856.
FALL WHEAT, 60 & 61.
SPRING WHEAT, 54 & 55.
OATS, 24.
PORK, 87 & 88.
BUTTER, 100 & 101.
EGGS, 100 & 101.
POTATOES, 25 & 26.
HAY, 100 & 101.
CORN, 100 & 101.

BAKED, April 16, 1856.
FLOUR, 35 & 36.
FALL WHEAT, 60 & 61.
SPRING WHEAT, 54 & 55.
OATS, 24.
PORK, 87 & 88.
BUTTER, 100 & 101.
EGGS, 100 & 101.
POTATOES, 25 & 26.
HAY, 100 & 101.
CORN, 100 & 101.

Toronto, April 16, 1856.
FLOUR, 35 & 36.
FALL WHEAT, 60 & 61.
SPRING WHEAT, 54 & 55.
OATS, 24.
PORK, 87 & 88.
BUTTER, 100 & 101.
EGGS, 100 & 101.
POTATOES, 25 & 26.
HAY, 100 & 101.
CORN, 100 & 101.

New York, April 16, 1856.
FLOUR, 35 & 36.
FALL WHEAT, 60 & 61.
SPRING WHEAT, 54 & 55.
OATS, 24.
PORK, 87 & 88.
BUTTER, 100 & 101.
EGGS, 100 & 101.
POTATOES, 25 & 26.
HAY, 100 & 101.
CORN, 100 & 101.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

DONALD SUTHERLAND
Begs to return his sincere thanks to his patrons and the public in general of NEW MARKET AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

For the liberal patronage extended to him hitherto, and trusts by attention to his business and a

UNIFORM LOW RATE OF PRICES.

To merit a continuance of the same.

He is now receiving and opening at his Store a superior stock, consisting in part of

NEW BROCADE AND PLAIN SILKS,
NEW HARPES AND
PAIRLEY SHAWLS,
NEW BATHINGS,
AND MILLINERY,
PARASOLS,
AND DRESSES,
BIBBONS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, AND
STRAW GOODS.

Also an extensive assortment of
WEST ENGLAND, FRENCH
AND GERMAN BROAD CLOTHS,
BLACK AND COLORED
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS,
TWEEDS, SUMMER COATINGS,
BEDFORD AND WINSTON
TROWER COATS, AMERICAN
SATINETTS, DRILLS, &c.
NEW STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY
SILK VESTS,
WHITE AND FIGURED
MAINSIELES,
BARDIANIAN CHECKS, KILTS,
CRAVATS, BEAUFORT
OF THE YEAR.

A large assortment of
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING
ADAPTED FOR THE SEASON,
Made up in his own Establishment, of the
LATEST STYLE AND FIT,
Under the direction of an experienced
CUTTER.

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,

CARPENTERS TOOLS,
CROCKERY,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
Of every description, always on hand.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
Given for Produce in Exchange for Goods

CASH FOR WHEAT.

Newmarket, April 16, 1856.

F. W. Bathrick,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Teacher of the Piano
Forte and Melodion, Newmarket, C. W.

John F. Davies,
ACCOUNTANT, Collector, Conveyancer, Land
and General Agent, Commissioner C. B.
Bradford.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE GEORGE HAWLEY
PATENT
SHINGLE MACHINE,

FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's.

It is capable of making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour, of superior quality. It works equally well for making heading, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of logs, of better quality in less time and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable, and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity can adjust it to suit the kind of timber, and further recommends of being a Canadian invention and patent.

The Subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labour of tending.

All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
THOMAS PEARSON.
Aurora, April 11th, 1856.

ALFRED BERRY, PAINTER,
AURORA.

After years spent in tending and taking my brain, I look forward with hope, not to labour in vain. From the fruits of my labor, in learning my trade, I now seek for the progress I've made; Devising to give satisfaction to all Desirous of favouring me with a call.

But first to the public I should like to make known, Especially the friends of Aurora, my home. Recently established, in Aurora I'm found. Ready to attend to the public around; (carriage, You then who want painting done, house, sign, or

Please call at Aurora, that prosperous village, And test the ability of the painter whose name is inscribed on these lines with no vain claim; Not boasting but telling the work I can do, Those which I have mentioned, ornamental work; Each shall be promptly and well executed, Reasonable charges, and all parties satisfied.

Acting with honour, justice and honesty, I will strive in dealing, this is my policy. Requesting the public to give me a share Of their patronage, which will be seen to with care, Receiving fair prices for the value I give, And follow the maxim, "to live and let live."

Aurora April 16, 1856.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS can be had at the Society's prices upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel Newmarket.

April 8, 1856.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
OF
STUD HORSES, BROOD MARES,
COLTS AND FILLIES!!

THE Subscriber has been instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION without reserve ON THURSDAY APRIL 17, 1856.

The following valuable stock of Stud Horses, Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies, The Property of

GEORGE P. DICKSON, ESQ.,
ELGIN MILLS, Yonge Street, (16 miles north of Toronto), who is giving up the keeping of a stock of Horses, beyond what is absolutely necessary for teaming purposes, viz:

STUD HORSES:
No. 1. "Champion," 8 years old 17½ hands high. No. 2. "Governor," 5 years old, 16½ hands high. No. 3. "Peggy," 8 years old, 16½ hands high.

Champion was got by Old Peck, a pure blooded French Canadian Horse, and when last weighed was 1950 lbs. Governor was got by the Imported Horse, Old Steer.

sign his Dam a superior Old Steer-bred Mare; he is a fine Dapple Grey. Peggy was got by Old Peck, a pure blooded French Canadian Horse; he is a very active Horse in harness.

These Horses, for symmetry, action, gentleness of temper and general usefulness, cannot be surpassed; and the demand for their Stock is proof of their superiority as Agricultural Horses. Certified pedigrees as far as is known, will be given with each Horse.

TERMS for the above—20 per cent, equal to one-fifth of the purchase money on the day of Sale; balance in Twelve Months, on furnishing approved Joint Notes.

BROOD MARES, COLTS & FILLIES:
No. 4. A Bay Horse, 15½ hands high, 4 years old. No. 5. A Bright Bay Mare, 7 years old. No. 6. A Dapple Grey Mare, 5 years old. No. 7. A Grey Mare, 3 years old, got by Champion. No. 8. A Bay Mare, 3 years old, got by Champion. No. 9. A Grey Mare, 3 years old, got by Champion. No. 10. A Grey Mare, 3 years old, got by Champion. No. 11. A Grey Mare, 3 years old, got by Champion. No. 12. A Grey Mare, 3 years old, got by Champion. No. 13. A Grey Mare, 3 years old, got by Champion. No. 14. A Grey Mare, 3 years old, got by Champion. No. 15. A Grey Mare, 3 years old, got by Champion. No. 16. A Grey Mare, 3 years old, got by Champion. No. 17. A Grey Mare, 3 years old, got by Champion. No. 18. A Grey Mare, 3 years old, got by Champion. No. 19. A Grey Mare, 3 years old, got by Champion. No. 20. A Grey Mare, 3 years old, got by Champion.

TERMS.—Six Months' Credit, on furnishing approved Joint Notes, satisfactory to the Auctioneer and Owner.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M. (The Stock will be on view until the day of Sale.)

W. B. CREW, Auctioneer.
Elgin Mills, Richmond Hill,
March 28, 1856.

Ecobles, Carroll & Doyle,
DARWIN, Auctioneers, Solicitors to Chancery,
Aurora, Toronto.

A. Boulbee,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery,
Aurora, Newmarket.

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THE INVENTOR.
This Publication is devoted chiefly to the dissemination of reliable information, in relation to Patents and the Patent Office—to the knowledge of Agriculture, Architecture, Engineering, Mill Work, &c., &c.
It will contain official lists of all the Patents granted at Washington, with the claims, besides notices of the most valuable new inventions for which patents have been issued.
Its contributors are men of acknowledged scientific attainments and extensive practical knowledge, so that all may read not only with interest, but with profit and advantage.
The Inventor is published monthly. It contains thirty pages, illustrated with wood and title pages, will form an elegant yearly volume of 400 pages.

TERMS.
One Copy, one year, \$1.
Two Copies, six months, \$1.
Five Copies, one year, \$4.
Twelve Copies, one year, \$8.
Advance payments required in all cases.

LOW, HARKELL, & CO.,
Publishers,
971 Broadway, N. Y.

WHO WANTS A MELODEON
From the Manufactory of Carhart!

THE original inventor of this much admired instrument, second to none, but indisputably superior in durability, tone, and workmanship, to any in the world.
These instruments can be delivered at the Manufacturer's prices, by leaving your orders with the duly authorized Agent,
G. L. DARBY,
March 27th, 1856. Newmarket.

Particularly
IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

THERE never was a more elegant display of rich DRESS GOODS than now to be witnessed at
B. PEARSON'S, AURORA.

Consisting of Plain, Plaid and Stripe Silks, rich Moire Antiques, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, Merino Plaids, De Laines, &c., Shawls, Cloaks and Talmas, in great variety, together with an assortment of French-Needleworked Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Chemisettes, Gloves and Hosiery. Ladies, if you wish to save your money and still have the best goods in the country, go to
B. PEARSON, Aurora.

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,
All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or

PRODUCE,
B. PEARSON.
N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.
Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855.

REMOVED
TO THE
Old Stand,
CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS,
NEW MARKET.

THE Subscriber having recently fitted up his Store, has opened out a superior stock of
DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE
FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Consisting partly of
Coburgs and Cashmeres,
Alpacas and Orleans,
Australian Crapes,
German and British Galas,
Burmah Chas,
Glaciers and Gros de Naples,
Moir Antiques,
Plain and Fancy Velvet Trimmings,
Plain do. do. Gimps and Fringes
Scarfs and Sashes,
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Plain and Fancy Doeskins & Tweeds,
Vestings,
Scarfs and Ties, &c., &c., &c.
Together with a complete assortment of
GROCERIES,
Including London Pickles and Sauces.

WINE AND LIQUORS,
CROCKERY,
HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS,
Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

JOS CAWTHRA,
Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855.

THE CANADA
TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

The first number of the TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME will be issued on the first of January, 1856. As usual it will appear twice a month, free of postage, at the low price of Half a Dollar (2s 6d) a year, payable in advance. The publisher again offers to agents and friends who may forward twenty subscribers, with the cash, a copy of that very useful book, "Mapleton, or more Work for the Maine Law; or if they have already received that, some other work of equal value, and a copy the Advocate gratis.

All who send six subscribers and upwards with the cash in advance, will be entitled to a copy of the Advocate gratis.

Our friends in all other British North American Provinces are respectfully invited to co-operate on the same terms.

Orders and remittances are to be sent to
JOHN C. BECKETT,
22, Great St. James-st., Montreal.

Columbus H. Green,
BARRISTER, &c., 67 King-Street (East), Toronto.

A. Boulbee,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Newmarket.

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BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Newmarket.

GEO. HUGHES,
BROWNVILLE,
INVITES attention to his Stock of Goods, which for
Cheapness and Variety
He flatters himself is not surpassed in this part of Canada, among which will be found a choice selection of
SUGARS,
TEAS,
COFFEES,
TOBACCOS,
RICE, &c., &c.
CASSIMEREES,
DOESKINS,
SATINETTS,
DOMESTIC CLOTHS,
BRAVER AND
BROAD CLOTHS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
LADY'S BONNETS,
CIRCULAR CAPEES, &c., &c.,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
ROCHESTER TOOLS,
And in fact almost every article kept by Town or Country Merchants.

A GENERAL TAILORING & MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
In connection with the above.
Brownsville, King, Jan'y 24, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

Lot 23, 6th Concession Township of King, 200 ACRES,
BETWEEN 50 TO 60 CLEARED;
A beautiful stream of water runs through the Farm—which is within
SIX MILES OF AURORA,
On the Line of the Northern Rail Road.
TERMS are moderate and only one-third of the purchase money required down, the remainder in four yearly instalments.

Apply to
A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

ATTENTION!

Selling off at Cost in Newmarket!

JOHN DAVISON
WILL sell the whole of his Stock of Goods at Cost Price for Cash, consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, &c.,
All of Superior Quality.

Parties wishing to purchase Cheap Goods will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

J. D. WISHES to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute all orders for
New Gentleman's Tailoring Establishment,
A few doors South of James Wilson's old stand in Sharon.

And as the business is superintended by himself personally, he feels confident of giving ample satisfaction.

ALL work warranted as to neatness and durability.
N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit.

W. J. PRENTICE,
Sharon, Feb'y 7th, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public, that they have now received their Fall Stock, comprising a
Large and excellent assortment of
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Suitable for a general country business, and which (having been procured on advantageous terms) they are enabled to offer at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Also on hand a large and good supply of
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.

The Subscribers have also in connection with their Store an extensive
BOOT & SHOE
Establishment,
At which a varied assortment of ready made stock is always on hand, and where Customer's work is executed at the shortest notice and in the best style.

WILSON REID & CO.
Sharon, Dec. 18, 1855.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 28 in the Eighth Concession on Lot Whitechurch containing 200 acres. There are on it a good log house, a quantity of good pine, and a valuable cedar swamp, and it is most advantageously watered.

For Terms enquire of Robt. Heasty adjoining lot, or apply to
A. BOULTBEE,
Solicitor, &c., Newmarket.

January 21, 1856.

HENRY HARRIS,
CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c.,
Aurora.

BEGS to inform the public, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work, Plain or Ornamental.

In the above branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

House Joinery made to order on the shortest notice.
Aurora, Jan'y 21, 1856.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is about increasing his STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY, and continues to offer all in his line at the New York prices.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At publisher's prices at
Nixon's Book-Store.

Thomas Nixon
Keeps on hand a first rate article of TEA, which he will sell at the lowest remunerative profit.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

A supply of Fresh Fish can be had weekly at the Subscriber's Store, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Main-Street, Newmarket.

THOMAS NIXON.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public generally to his Stock of Groceries, comprising a choice selection of Black and Green Teas, Coffee, Spice, &c., &c.

THOMAS NIXON,
Dec. 18, 1855.

ROBERT BRODIE,
Carpenter and Builder.

Water-Street, Newmarket.

R. B. thankful for past liberal patronage, would remind his old customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to take contracts and execute all descriptions of work in the above branches with punctuality and economy.

Materials for building furnished when required.
Doors, Sash, Flooring, and Seasoned Lumber, kept on hand.
Dec. 12, 1855.

WM. ADAMS,
Builder and House Carpenter.

BEGS to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to contract for the erection of all kinds of Buildings.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
Work done in the most approved style and on reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is solicited.

A good supply of Sash, Window Blinds and Doors, constantly on hand.

Residence—Water-Street, near the Railroad, Newmarket.
Dec. 7, 1855.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,
ON Queen Street. The south-west corner of Lot 18 in the 3rd Concession of East Gwillimbury, consisting of one acre and a quarter. There is a Frame House and a good well on the premises, a suitable situation for either a Mechanic, Store, or Tavern. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.
DAVID BROWN.
March 19th, 1855.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is about increasing his STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY, and continues to offer all in his line at the New York prices.

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